

ly put down in Catalonia by Mina; but there was some rioting at Figueras, on the 14th; in the course of which, the Governor Tena, who was suspected of treachery, was murdered by the populace. Having killed their victim, the rioters did not offer much resistance to the garrison, and order was restored.

TURKEY.—The Sultan has dismissed his Reis Effendi, whose treatment of Mr. Churchill was made the subject of energetic and, it appears, effectual remonstrance by Lord Ponsonby. Foreigners, generally, residing at Constantinople, will be benefited by the rigorous proceedings of the British Ambassador.

LIVERPOOL, July 18th.
The only political news stirring is the apprehended design of the Tories to take a final division when the Irish Church Bill comes back from the House of Lords on the 2d August. It is known that they have issued their circulars with this view. Their object is to make an impression on the King by exhibiting to him a diminished majority on the ministerial side, and to give him an excuse for another Ministry to advise him.

Walled Banks of the Au Sable.—Our great country contains much of the wonderful in natural scenery which has not received merited attention. Almost every one has heard the thunders of the Niagara, and feasted his eyes on the romantic beauties of the Hudson; and the praises of these have been written and sung by all classes of tourists from the literary aristocracy down to the exquisite and blue stocking.

My object is not so much to inquire why those who would fain be admirers of Nature, crowd year after year, like insects to a candle, to the same great focus of sightseers; as to point out a neglected but very remarkable spot, which I can confidently recommend to the attention of the tourist.

If my reader has ever sailed through the length of Lake Champlain in either of the admirable steamboats which daily ply between St. Johns and Whitehall, he cannot fail to have been delighted with the extraordinary beauty of each shore; but may very possibly have failed to learn that he should quit the steamboat at Port Kent, a small village in Essex Co. N. Y., opposite Burlington, for view which would pay one for a passage across the Atlantic.

Four miles northwardly from Port Kent is the village of Birmingham, through which flows the Au Sable river, forming here a most beautiful cascade of 70 feet fall. About half a mile from Birmingham, in the bosom of a deep forest, is the wonder of which I have been speaking. It consists in the perpendicular banks of the river which rise like walls on each side of the stream to the height of 200 feet. The river, which at Birmingham, may be 30 yards across, is here narrowed to the breadth of 20 feet, and rushes furiously along at the bottom of this enormous chasm. To stand on the banks and listen to the torrent dashing and foaming along its narrow way, is terrific—absolutely appalling.—There are several lateral fissures branching from the chasm, as deep as the chasm itself, and so narrow that you may step across. One of these affords the only access to the bottom of this passage. You enter at the extremity and pass down a dark narrow way, which admits but one person at a time, until descending partly by steps in the rock, and partly by a rude ladder you reach a sort of "Table Rock," nearly on a level with the water. Here you are first sensible of the great depth of the chasm. You look up with astonishment at the almost endless height of the walls which enclose you; and you are filled with admiration at seeing the regularity and symmetry which art can never surpass, combined with vastness which it may not dream of emulating. The walls of this specimen of Nature's Masonry, are as accurately perpendicular as the chisel and plumb could have made them, and the numerous strata are laid with faultless regularity and exactness. Adjacent to the Table Rock of which I have spoken, is an angle of wall remarkable for being protected by a round column of mountainous size and 200 feet high.

The whole length of this extraordinary rock passage is nearly a mile. The walls are highest at the place of descent, but in no place is their height less than one hundred feet, except perhaps at the extremities. My reader is assured that he will see the Wall Banks of the Au Sable, he will view a scene of rare and wonderful interest, scarcely inferior in the opinion of many, to Niagara itself.—*Rochester Intelligencer.*

Nea-Enathla.—The following sketch of this distinguished Indian Chief is from a late number of the Mobile Advertiser.

His person is in stature rather beyond the ordinary sized Indian, naturally erect and commanding—now bent and broken down by the weight of eighty years. His face is strongly marked, his countenance peculiarly expressive, and indicative of the inner workings of his soul—his forehead rather high and well based—nose aquiline—lips compressed—his eye—ah! what speaks the warrior! It is certainly expressive of more fire than I ever saw. Deeply sunken in their bony sockets, small, black, and as keen as an eagle's, when they shine from beneath their silkened lashes, all who behold, feel their searching glance.

His character has been that of the most dauntless and intrepid warrior. During the last war, he signified himself fighting against Gen. Jackson in Florida, and elsewhere. In conversing with him upon that, and other subjects, I was forcibly struck with the accuracy with which he related facts. From that period up to this, he has been the avowed and uncompromising enemy of the white man, and no doubt, the prime instigator of all the murders and depredations committed on the nation.

His capture was altogether the result of accident. No stratagem or snare was laid to decoy him from his camp as has been stated. Being alone, I know the fact.—When apprehended, he was on his way to his camp from Echo-Hog's, where he

had been as he stated, sick for two months, and merely happened to be passing near the road, as the army was marching on, and was discovered by the friendly Indians in advance, and recognized by them as Nea-Enathla, in despite the disguise he had thrown around himself to elude detection. Upon this recognition, the Indian war-whoop was yelled—they rushed upon him like maddened tigers. Much effort was required to prevent them from tearing the old man limbless.

Remarkable Leap.—A horse belonging to John Pittman, of this city, leaped off the bank below the Falls on Sunday afternoon, a distance of 100 feet; and what is most wonderful, escaped without injury! The place where he fell was full of rubbish, calculated to injure him, yet those who viewed his fall from the opposite side of the river, state that he rose and commenced feeding in less than five minutes!

We saw the horse in question on Monday, perfectly sound in appearance, although it is allowed by all who have examined the scene of his performance, that it far exceeded that which proved so fatal to the celebrated "Sam Patch." This horse has added another to the proofs already adduced in the jumping line, that "some things can be done as well as others."—*Rochester Dai. Adv. Aug. 3.*

The way they edit "down East."—Here is an editorial article from the New Ipswich News gatherer:

I heard of a chap who was tongue-tied in his childhood, and his mother or the doctor, it is immaterial which, cut it so far that it played at both ends—he would of course gabble like a regiment of turkeys. There was another whose tongue was so thick that he could not speak the truth; pretty much in the predicament of one Bennett, of England, who relates the story of a man having invented a shaving machine which will shave a dozen at a time. The latter is shot from a musket as they stand in a line, and fastened on all their chins at the same time, and in the twinkling of an eye. The razor is not described; but it is said to be a sort of perpendicular locomotive circumfendibus handsaw, and will shave ten men, a boy and a pig quicker than you can say—Good morning, sir!

Umbrageous Moralities.—The following touching bit of morality, is from one of the clever writers in the Knickerbocker.

Reader, since I last communed with thee, the despot sickness has held me in subjection. I have had dull days and weary nights—but my books have been companions, and I have had besides, friends and newspapers. I mention this thing, partly to excuse my brevity, and lack of variety, and also as a prelude to this piece of advice: *Lend not thy umbrella, nor suffer thou to be stolen from thee.* In this wise did I procure my indisposition. The night was dark, the rains descended—the floods came, and beat against me—the umbrella was loaned—it has never come home.—Heaven forgive the borrower! There are some who do not even know this in rainy weather—much to be desired—and requisite article. They steal it without compunction.—I lately heard a man of God, at a Wesleyan convention, deliver the following speech from the altar: "I would announce to the congregation, that, probably by mistake, there was left at this house of prayer this morning, a small cotton umbrella, much damaged by time and tear, and of an exceedingly pale blue color, in the place whereof was taken a very large black silk umbrella, new, and of great beauty. I say, my brethren, it was probably by mistake, that of these articles the one was taken and the other left; though it is a very improper mistake, and should be discountenanced if possible. Blunders of this sort, brethren and sisters, are getting a little too common!"

For the Summer or Bowel complaint of Children.—Take of the finest powdered rhubarb 1 drachm, prepared chalk, 2 drachms, purified soda 2 drachms, and as much loaf sugar; grind them intimately together, then drop in the mixture two drops of the oil of aniseed: rub this well in and add gradually to the mixture four ounces pure spring water. If the child is suddenly attacked it will be proper to give it an evacuation of castor oil or rhubarb, and the next day the above mixture may be given:—To a child of 2 years old, a tea-spoon full; to one of from six months to a year old, a half a tea-spoonful repeated three or four times a day until it produces tone in the bowels. This medicine has the power of neutralizing the acid which abounds in the stomach and bowels of children and carrying it off. It is perfectly innocent, and may be given at any time. It relieves the occasional pain accompanying the complaint.

Creoles.—The term "Creole" is simply a synonyme for native. It has a general application to say—"he is a native of Louisiana." Contrary to the general opinion at the north, it is seldom applied to colored persons. Creole is sometimes thought not frequently applied to Mississippians; but with the exception of the West India Islands, it is usually confined to Louisiana.—*Amer. Mag.*

The Conquest of Mexico.—The people of the valley of the Mississippi are persuaded that the Texian contest will terminate in the conquest of Mexico. The Grand Gulf (Miss.) Advertiser says: "As it is pretty well understood that the uprise of Texas is based upon the downfall of Mexico, there will be no lack of volunteers, particularly in the autumn, when there will be an open road to the ancient city of Montezuma."

Life in Mississippi.—A gentleman informs us that he started at 2 o'clock P. M. the other evening, and walked ten miles—caught twenty fish—killed five snakes—walked down two rabbits—ran a deer three miles, and would have caught it if he had not slipped up—and got back home before 4 o'clock this same evening.—*Galatin Democrat.*

High Notes.—The Girard Bank of Philadelphia has issued notes of five and ten thousand dollars—said to be splendidly executed.

REPUBLICAN.

CONSTANTINE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New-York.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a Convention of delegates from the several towns in the county of St. Joseph held at Centerville, August 27, 1836, for the purpose of nominating two delegates to attend the State Convention, to be held at Ann Arbor, on the fourth Monday of September next to decide on the proposition, made by Congress for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union, Dr. WATSON SUMNER was elected President and JOHN V. BELL, Secretary.

The following delegates presented their credentials and took their seats as members of the Convention, viz:

From White Pigeon—John G. Cathcart, S. J. den Martin, Willis T. House, Robert Clark, Chapman Yates and Watson Sumner.

Nottingham—Benjamin Sherman, Digby V. Bell and Egbert J. Van Buren.

Buckee—Stephen Jackson, Hiram Harwood and Cyrus Ingraham.

Sherman—Andrew Backus, Oliver Raymond and Charles H. Knox.

Colon—L. C. Matthews, and David W. King.

Leonida—Orrin Watkins and James Pierce.

On motion of Oliver Raymond, Esq.

Resolved, That the people of this county be requested to give their assent or dissent to the propositions of Congress for the admission of Michigan into the Union by writing on the ballot intended to elect the Delegates to the Ann Arbor State Convention the word "yes" or "no" and that the Delegates thus elected in this county be required to vote in conformity to the expression thus given. Adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for two candidates for the purposes aforesaid, when WATSON SUMNER and COLUMBIA LANCASTER were duly elected.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Peninsular and Republican.

On motion, The Convention adjourned sine die.

W. SUMNER, President.
D. V. BELL, Secretary.

TOWNSHIP MEETING.

At a democratic meeting of the citizens of White Pigeon township, held at the American Hotel in this village, on Monday the 29th inst., for the purpose of choosing six delegates to attend a county convention, to be held at Centerville on the 6th of September next, for the purpose of putting in nomination suitable persons to fill the county offices, now vacant, of Sheriff, Register of Deeds, Treasurer and Coroner, Dr. WATSON SUMNER was called to the Chair, and MELANCTHON JUDSON, appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being thus understood, the following named gentlemen were then chosen as delegates to represent the township in said convention:—NORMAN HARVEY, ALBERT CHANDLER, ALLEN GOODRIDGE, JAS. I. FROST, SAMUEL A. CHAPIN, SAMUEL PRATT.

On motion,

Resolved, That the delegates chosen by this meeting have power to fill any vacancy that may happen in their number.

The meeting then on motion adjourned sine die.

B. Rathbun's Assignment.—An inventory of B. Rathbun's property, assigned to Hiram Pratt, Esq. of Allen, Joseph Clay, Thomas C. Loveland and Millard Fillmore, is published in the Buffalo Daily Commercial Advertiser, of the 19th inst., and exhibits the wreck of a mammoth business, quite interesting in detail. Much of his real estate is the very best in Buffalo—such as the Eagle Tavern property, valued at \$150,000—two large stores and lots, \$60,000—block on east side Main st., \$50,000—houses of Kromlin and buildings, \$150,000, &c. &c., amounting to the total sum of two millions two hundred thirty-seven thousand, one hundred and fifty dollars; under incumbrance of \$530,900. Besides personal property, amounting to eight hundred fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars—\$100,000 of which is in lumber and timber on hand; \$100,000 stock in Paterson (N. J.) Bank; \$150,000 due on building contracts from various persons; \$229,500, at his several shops and stores, in tools, iron, steel, copper, tin, zinc, lead, leather, Morocco, hair, coach laces, paints, gold leaf, oils, varnish, dry goods, groceries, carpeting, &c.; \$33,000 in brick, cut stones, and carriages for sale; &c. &c., besides \$85,000 in post-offices, omnibuses, horses, canal boats, teams, harness, &c. in constant use. What an immense fortune, swelled and wrecked through dishonesty, to the destruction of its owner. What another exclamation, that every where, under all circumstances, and at all times—"HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY."

It is the Senior in years, whose name appears as the junior proprietor of this paper, now on a journey, expects to be absent four or five weeks. Until his return, the editorial responsibilities will devolve wholly on the other proprietor, towards whom it is hoped the favorable regard of our patrons will be continued.

It is our purpose, as to conduct our Republican, as not to make enemies of our opponents. Whenever we hold forth the claims of one man above another for an office, though we may exhibit much warmth in his favor, it will be on the ground of his abilities rather than his pedigree. Gen. Harrison is no more, in our estimation, entitled to the presidency, because his father signed the Declaration of Independence, than Mr. Van Buren is, because his father was an obscure Dutch farmer. We like Mr. JEFFERSON'S rule of estimating qualifications for office, and intend to abide by it as strictly as we possibly can and maintain a champion for consistency, viz—

"Is he HONEST? is he CAPABLE? is he a FRIEND OF THE CONSTITUTION?"

Waterbury, and not Sanguituck, as we sometimes since stated through wrong information, is the new name of the post office formerly known as Kalamazoo, at the mouth of that river.

Constantine and Niles Rail Road.—Judge Meek and Willis T. House, two of the commissioners of this road, who have been absent the most of the summer, have returned, and a meeting we learn will be called at Adamsville soon for the purpose of taking measures for the survey of the route. The matter will now be pressed forward until the books are opened. The stock will be grasped at both at Niles and this place; and abroad we can get any amount of stock taken that may be required, of men who know the country, the advantages of the communication, and the value of stock.

We learn that over one thousand dollars has been subscribed for the purpose of opening the road through from this place to Coldwater. Twenty-four miles of this road is now as good as any road in the country, leaving fourteen miles to be cut through, which will run on a section line. Nearly enough has already been subscribed to build the road, which is to be expended under the superintendence and management of Amos Matteson, Esq. of Madison Lake, Branch county, and Loranis Shellhouse, Esq. of Colon, St. Joseph county. In their hands, our friends may rely upon the speedy prosecution of the business; and when completed they will have "left nothing undone which they ought to have done."

The Illinois Champion, published at Peoria, in Illinois, by our old friend Jerome L. Marsh, came to us last week, much enlarged, seven columns to the page, instead of five its former size, and of handsome appearance. The town is a port for steamboats, the seat of justice for Peoria county, 43 miles from Vandalia, on the Illinois river, where are mill privileges in abundance; good pure water, and a healthy climate. Stone coal and freestone are represented to be abundant. The village, commenced only four or five years since, has Mechanics of various kinds, eighteen stores of dry goods and groceries, two drug stores, two houses of worship and a third building, and a population of from twelve to fifteen hundred inhabitants. About a hundred houses to be erected this season, fifty of which are already completed. Amid such thrift, and the fair show of advertising displayed in the large sheet which supersedes the late little "Champion," we see no reason why our esteemed young friend may not flourish too, for which he has our best wishes.

A Mr. Greve is announced as a lecturer at Peoria and Warsaw, N. Y., on fortune telling; of late years styled phrenology. The science, as this old woman's trade now followed by men is called, is of such a wishewash quality, that nothing very good or very harmful ever yet grew out of it—other than throwing away money to help idlers live comfortable.

A boat from the New-York canal recently passed Alton, Missouri, says the Spectator, of that place, bound for the Illinois river. It passed via the Erie canal, Lake Erie, Ohio canal, Ohio river, and Mississippi river. Alton is now the mouth of the Missouri, 29 miles north of St. Louis. What could be the inducement for sending a boat on such a voyage, or the traffic or profit to be derived from it, we cannot imagine; unless to gratify curiosity and to demonstrate Sam Patch's theory, "that some things can be done as well as others."

Our County Convention met at Centerville on Saturday last, and nominated Dr. WATSON SUMNER, of this village, and COLUMBIA LANCASTER, Esq. of Centerville, to be supported at the election on the second Monday of September as delegates from this county to the State Convention, to meet on the 4th Monday of the same month, at Ann Arbor. The nomination was nearly unanimous, and there will probably be no opposition.

Frederick Follett, of the B. Davis (N. Y.) Times, has "capped his roller," and gone to Texas—"jumped out of the frying pan into the fire!" Yet, the Texian commander-in-chief LAMAR, and the young man who captured Santa Anna, were also American printers—the very best men in the world for a durable impression; and our friend Follett may yet give some clear proof of his proficiency in his kind of composition. To have a

in any of the coming battles, it is thought he will have to m— the speediest pull for his post.

By a calculation in the Monroe Times, on the probable result of the State Convention, the result the Harrisonians wish to have is advanced in the papers, Nays 31—Yeas 18.

But another calculation in the Daily Free Press, there will be yeas 33—nays 17.

We had the thought of making a calculation, too; but think now we will wait till the delegates are chosen.

There, again—worse selected several marriages last week, but forgot to set them for the paper. Well—we ask nobody's forgiveness for it, as the set of such articles is in their insertion, and none original offered. Yet those whose taste runs for such reading may hope to be gratified weekly, perhaps, hereafter, from our new paper at the pains of searching through files of newspapers—as we have officers now, on whose promptness in such matters depend a portion of their living.

An Ohio editor says:

"General Harrison will soon see the day when he will stand as high in the minds of his countrymen, as did ever the immortal Washington."

Mei conscience!!!

From the publications, we should judge, that the city of Buffalo has its full share of rogues, of various degrees, and a pretty vigilant police. Since the jailing of the two Rathbuns for forgery, and their clerk Rathbun Allen, as an accomplice, a man from Canada was apprehended, as a murderer, and taken to Toronto, to await his trial.

Great Robbery.—Yesterday morning a most daring robbery was committed at the Eagle Tavern, by a man by the name of Gibson Clark. It appears that he roomed with Mr. Harris, the President of the Canton Bank of Ohio, to whom was intrusted, in hearing of the prisoner, different sums of money, by gentlemen of this city, in all about \$13,000. Mr. Harris, after breakfast, had occasion to stop out on business for a short time, and on his return found his valise cut open, and the money gone. Immediate

pursuit was made in different directions by sheriff Brace and the police, aided by a number of citizens; and as suspicions immediately rested on Clark, who had left the house, without paying his bill, or taking his trunk, description was given of him so accurately as to lead to his arrest about noon at the Hydraulics, where he was endeavoring to buy a horse. He, with an accomplice, were then committed to jail for examination. We are gratified to learn that the whole of the money, with the exception of about thirty dollars, which had been concealed in the woods near Elk-street, had been recovered.

Both prisoners were this morning examined before H. Slade, Esq., and fully committed for trial. Clark, we learn, is pretty generally known through the country, and is believed to have committed many robberies. He generally styles himself, on the hotel registers, a "Virginia Planter."

Another Incident.—It would seem as though tophet had broken loose, and an extra squad of Satan's imps had made this region their head quarters for the time being. Last night, a fellow of the name of Harris stole the sum of \$200, with which he "made tracks," as they say at the west. He was however, overtaken on the canal, a few miles below the city and the money recovered. He has been committed.

And another!—Charles B. Kingsley, a land broker, was also committed to prison yesterday, on a charge of having forged a note for \$200 upon Mr. Lawrence J. Woodruff, of Aurora, in this county.

From the Baltimore American of yesterday.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.
MEXICO, TEXAS AND THE UNITED STATES.

We find in the Nashville Republican of the 6th inst., the following correspondence between Gov. Cannon of Tennessee, and the President of the United States.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 6.
POSTSCRIPT—MILITARY.

Gen. Gaines' Resignation.—We did by the publication of our paper to a later hour than usual for the purpose of laying before the public the following documents with which we have this morning been furnished by the Governor.

From the letter of the President it will be seen that the patriotic and able spirited Volunteers, on any of whom are now on their march to the place of rendezvous, are again subjected to a severe and mortifying disappointment.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
My 4th, 1836.

Sir:—Major General Gaines, to whom the command of the western border of Louisiana has been assigned, has notified the Department that he has called upon your Excellency for a Brigadier of militia, the whole, or as many of them as practicable, to be mounted.

I am instructed by the President to request your Excellency to call into the service of the United States, the number of militia which have been or may be required by General Gaines, to serve not more than ten months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

Very respectfully,
LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency,
N. CANNON,
Gov. of Tennessee,
Nashville,
Tennessee.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 25th, 1836.

Sir:—Major General Gaines has apprised this Department that he made a requisition upon your Excellency for a regiment of mounted gunners for the service of the United States.

Copies of the dispatches received from General Gaines have been transmitted to the President of the United States, who will issue such orders upon them as he may think the circumstances require. I am instructed by the President to inform you, that in order to prevent any inconvenience or delay, in the event of the confirmation of General Gaines' requisition by the President, a Disbursing Officer will be ordered to proceed to the State of Tennessee with the necessary funds.

C. A. HARRIS, Act. Sec. of War.
His Excellency, N. CANNON,
Governor of Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn.

The above letter from the War Department having been enclosed to the President by the Governor, the following was received in answer.

HERMITAGE, August 6, 1836.

Sir:—I have received your letter of the 25th ult. and the 4th inst. accompanied by the copies of communications which were addressed to me on the 4th of May, and the 25th of July, by the Secretary of War, and also accompanied by your Proclamation of the 26th, founded on the requisition made by General Gaines, bearing date of the 20th of June last. The documents referred to in the communication to you of the 25th ult. from the War Department, have not yet been received.

The obligations of our treaty with Mexico, as well as the general principles which govern our intercourse with foreign powers require us to maintain a strict neutrality in the contest which now agitates a portion of that Republic. So long as Mexico fulfills her duties to us as they are defined by the treaty, and violates none of the rights which are secured to it by our citizens, any act on the part of the government of the U. States, which would extend to foster a spirit of resistance to the government and laws, whatever may be their character or form, which administered within her own limits and jurisdiction, would be unauthorized and highly improper. A scrupulous adherence to these obligations has prevented me thus far from doing any thing which can authorize the suspicion that our government is mindful of them, and I hope to be cautious and circumspect in all my future conduct. It is in reference to these obligations that the requisition of General Gaines in the present instance must be considered, and unless there is a strong necessity for it should not be sanctioned. Should this necessity not be manifested, when it is well known that the disposition to offend the Mexicans is common feeling with the citizens of the United States, it is obvious that the requisition may furnish a reason to Mexico, for supposing that the government of the United States may be induced by inadequate causes, to overstep the lines of the neutrality which it professes to maintain.

Before I left Washington, General Gaines intimated to the Department of War, that some indications of hostility from the Indians on our Western frontier had been made, and that it became necessary, he would make a call for the militia. He also informed the Department of his ill health, and asked for a furlough to enable him to visit the White Sulphur Springs. I directed the Secretary of War to grant him the furlough, and to inform him of the requisition which had been made of the 10,000 militia on the 26th ult. for the purpose of the requisition, and if the emergency should arise which would make it necessary to increase the force under his command, that a thousand volunteers in Arkansas, and another in Missouri, raised agreeably to this act, would be enrolled and held ready for the service.

This force aided by the portions of the Dragon regiments that would be stationed at that quarter, and those of the regular army already there, were deemed amply sufficient for the protection of the frontier near to the Indians referred to. There are no reasons set forth in the requisition which the General has since made upon you, to justify the belief that the force above enumerated will be insufficient, and I cannot therefore sanction it at the present time.

Sanction that requisition for the reasons which accompany it, would warrant the belief that it was done to aid Texas, and not to a desire to prevent an infringement of our territorial or national rights.

I deeply regret that the Tennessee Volunteers whose progress and patriotism are displayed so promptly on all occasions that threaten the peace or safety of their beloved country, have not been called out on this occasion without proper consideration—thy can for the present only be mustered into the service and discharged. If there are funds appropriated out of which they can be paid, an order to this effect will be given.

The Tennessee Volunteers authorized under the 1st act of Congress are intended for one year's service and must be employed to the end of that term, or until they are discharged by the President.

Should there be occasion for a greater number on the western frontier the call would be made on Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. To rely, however, on no information to justify the apprehensions of hostilities, to any serious extent, from the western Indians. Should a serious war arise, the volunteer Regiments from the East Tennessee, with the ordered to the Western frontier as soon as their service can be dispensed with where they now are employed.

I would barely add further, that the authority given you by the order of the 4th of May having been sustained by yielding to the requisition of General Gaines, a new authority from the Department of War was necessary to authorize you to comply with that of the 26th June. The Government of the U. S. having accepted in regard to Mexico and Texas the same rule of neutrality which had been observed in all similar cases before, it was not to have been expected that Gen. Gaines should have made this requisition for additional militia force upon Texas plainly inconsistent with the obligations of that rule.

Should Mexico insult our national flag, invade our Territory, or interrupt our citizens, in the lawful pursuits which are guaranteed to them by the treaty, then the government will promptly repel the insult, and take speedy reparation for the injury. But it does not seem that advances of this character have been committed by Mexico, or were believed to have been by General Gaines.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

His Excellency N. CANNON,
Governor of Tennessee.

P. S.—B. for closing this letter, the documents referred to by the acting Secretary of War as having been transmitted to me, have been received.

A. J.

From the Daily Free Press.

CONVENTION ELECTION.
We submit an estimate of the probable result of the approaching election in the several counties for delegates to the convention for assenting to the act of congress admitting Michigan into the Union.

Yea. Nays.

Wayne, 8 4
Monroe, 7 4
Washtenaw, 1 1
St. Clair, 2 1
St. Joseph, 1 1
Calhoun, 1 1
Jackson, 1 1
Oakland, 6 1
Macomb, 8 1
Lenawee, 4 1
Kalamazoo, 2 1
Branch, 1 1
Hillsdale, 1 1
Lapeer, 1 1
Saginaw, 1 1
MacKinnac, 1 1
Chippewa, 1 1
Kent, &c., 1 1
Allegan, 1 1
Cass and Berrien, doubtful, 3

33

From the United States Gazette, August 10.

Awful Steamboat Disaster.—We are indebted to an intelligent gentleman from Kentucky, for the following particulars of a destructive explosion on the river Ohio.

The steamboat Motto, making her first trip from Louisville to Pittsburgh, ran on the shoals at the foot of Blannerhassett's Island. In attempting to get off, too great a quantity of steam accumulated, and the boiler burst, killing immediately three persons, and sending eight others so severely that they died within a few hours, and three more, it was feared, would survive their injury only a few days.

The steamboat Roanoke came up to the Motto some hours after the disaster, and afforded what it could by giving assistance.

The persons who were instantly killed, were the Engineer, a deck passenger, who was blown through the stern of the boat more than twenty feet into the river, and a cabin passenger, Mr. W. F. Adams, of Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania. Our informant, who was a passenger in the Roanoke, gathered the following information relative to Mr. Adams, whose fate seemed to have made a greater impression on the surviving crew and passengers than that of the other sufferers. He had just graduated at August College, in Kentucky, and was returning home to his family, with his diploma; he was attended to the boat by a large procession of his fellow students, and the hearty cheers and kindly farewell given to the youth by those with whom he had been so long associated, commingled with the respect and affection to regard of the passengers and crew of the Motto.

Young Adams had during most of the passage, walked the upper deck in admiration of the scenery, and dwelling on the anticipations of home; his good feelings and buoyancy of his spirits had caused him to be particularly noticed, and his numerous inquiries to be immediately answered. At the moment of the disaster, the cabin passenger, and the boat was full, were all in or near their berths on the upper deck and aft, it being about two hours after dinner—all sleeping young Adams, he had been on the lower deck, and was not having a position near the boiler, when the explosion took place. His death must have been instantaneous; he was found twisted round the shaft of the wheel. The trunk of the deceased were returned to the Coll. ge, addressed to the President, Dr. ROTTER, we believe.

The last of the eleven who died, was the cabin boy. Our informant says, that though used to rough service, his heart was so filled with grief, presented on board the "Motto." Never did he witness, never indeed did his imagination conjure up such an appalling sight.

Some of the passengers in the Motto said that the line of the safety valves had become entangled, so that the engineer could not let off the excess of steam. They added, however, that the engine,